## **ONTHE EVEOFTHE CAMPAIGN**

Several Delegations Have Obtained Dates for Visits to Gen. Harrison.

Local Politics Is Showing Activity and Enthusiasm on the Part of Republicans That Is Rare So Early in the Contest.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for future receptions by General Harrison is working on a line to limit them to two such week if it can, but it has enough applieations to fill nearly every day with events of that kind from now until the end of the campaign. While the General is glad to greet his fellow-citizens, the strain of hand-shaking is trying, especially when, as has been done, hours are devoted to it with but little opportunity for rest. Demonstrations, like everything else, when large numbers of people are concerned, must be reduced to a system, and that is what the committee will do. As many delegations as possible will be accommodated in so as to leave several days one assigned each between to receptions. As it looks now the General will have nothing to interfere with his attention to correspondence and reception of informal visitors until Tuesday, when the formal parades will be renewed in the coming of two more delegations from Illinois, one from Champaign county and another composed of traveling men and their wives from Peoris. As on Thursday, visiting Indiamans will be here in force on the same day, as Henry county is then to send over a large delegation. But the most significant visitation will be that of 2,000 miners from Clay and other counties. This branch of workmen has thousands who favor the General's election, and they are not the least enthusiastic of his admirers. Friday the people of Warsaw will be down, and within a week or ten days the Tippecance Club of Paris, Ill., is to call. Arrangements also are being made for a large demonstration of railroad men from Terre Haute, the date for which President McKeen, of the Vandalia, will provide a train to be hauled by the best engine in the round house. The delegation will be met by the Railroad Club of this city, which meets to-night to perfect details for the event. Judge J. B. Cassady, from Madison, Wis., called on the General last evening. "There is

no doubt in my mind," said the Judge to a Jour-Harrison will be elected. I have been a careful watcher of the politics of this country lor years, and I regard the present sutlook as one of the most encouraging the Republican party has ever had. The party's standing on the protection issue s going to be the winning card, and I have no pesitancy in speaking for my own State. ionestly believe I voice the sentiments of the whole country when I say that General Harrison can be considered the friend of the Ameritan workingman and the protector of home in-dustries. Cleveland's free-trade policy is an evident one-it cannot be denied. Democrats n our State even go so far as to confess that such is their platform."

Among the other callers on General Harrison, resterday, was the Rev. Rowland B. Howard, of Boston, brother of Gen. O. O. Howard, and secretary of the American Peace Society, devoted to international arbitration.

An Aileged Still Hunt,

There is some difference between paralysis of mergy and a still hunt, but it is the latter which the Democratic State central committee is purruing, so it is said. A visitor to its headquarters s generally shown three clerks, together with Mr. Marsh, the secretary, lawyer Jewett, the chairman, and the janitor, as the working force, but the last named gentleman but one, whenever he is in the city, is ten hours out of the twentyfour closeted with some Democratic local boss from the outside districts. At any time a seeker after information is told there is nothing new. but especially when these closet conferences are going on with the ambitious young chairman is the air of mystery oppressive and the pretended lack of information great. The campaign, it is true, has not fairly begun, the party's tickets have been in the field several weeks; but the expert young type-writer and the two other clerks have enough to do in sending out literature and appeals, which is designed to fire the heart of Indiana Bourbons. However, Chairman Jewett assumes the burden of the work in the secret conferences, which occur with every Democrat who comes to the city. It is presumed that nothing more important than the condition of the party in the visiting Democrat's lecality and the amount of money it will require to keep the boys in line this fall is discussed, but these are of sufficioient moment to require the anxious consideration which Chairman Jewett is giving them. The activity of the elerks, the wisdom of the secretary, the dignity of the chairman and the furious energy of the janitor would suggest that the State is being torn up in the interest of the Democratic party, but in fact the committee has not passed the first steps of preliminary organization. What the Republicans did months ago and have completed in arranging for the opening of the campaign the Democrats are doing now.

It is suggested that the secrecy of management is Isaac P. Gray's method, but an observing politician thinks the committee has the three slerks, Mr. Marsh, the secretary, lawyer Jewett, the chairman, and the janitor as a show for work, while another series of secret conferences is to be held by the committee through SL Sheerin with the national committee relative to the money power that will be necessary to have in order to throw enthusiasm into the campaign. Money is the central point around which all Democratic movements are to be made in Indiana this year, and it is the purpose to make a paralyzing demand on the national committee after Jewett gets through with his secret conferences with every Democrat who comes to town. One thing is certain, the Democrats are not going to show much activity even in carefully prepared demonstrations like that of Saturday night last, until the Republican State ticket is nominated. They will not do it then unless the national committee opens a barrel on account, for the State committee intends to tell the national committee the truth, that there is ne hope for a Democratic victory in Indiana this year unless money is forthcoming and that too in almost countless quantities. Fitting up headquarters, paying agents and helping out ratification expenses have already been charged up to what the candidates are expected to pay on assessments. The resources otherwise are limited on account of the drain Coy made on them to eave himself from the penitentiary. Outside of these features the truth is told by these clerks, Mr. Marsh, the secretary, lawyer Jewett, chairman, and the janitor, when each or all in chorus say "There is nothing new at Democratic headquarters."

First Voters' Club. The Marion County First Voters' Republican Club held another enthusiastic meeting in Superior Court room No. 3 last evening. The room was crowded with voters, or those who will be such by November. The majority of them were young men who earn their own living. Among those present were quite a number of sons of Democratic fathers. An hour was occupied in recording new names on the membership roll, and when the meeting was called to order at 8:30 o'clock by President Williams seventy-four names had been added to the list of seventy-nine secured at the first meeting, giving 153 as the total membership. The permanent organization was completed by adopting by-laws and making some important amendments to the constitution. W. H. Nickerson, the organizer of the club, was made an honorary member. Many young gentlemen spoke briefly of the rapid growth of the club, and of what it would accomplish during the campsign. At the first meeting delegates were appointed to go into all the wards unrepresented and secure recruits. They all reported that they had followed instructions and had secured many new members and promises from a great many young men that they would join the club. They were instructed to keep up their missionary work until every first voter in the city who would support Harrison and Morton becomes a member. The committee on uni-

meeting night. After the business of the meeting bad been transacted, Charley Heckman, Republican candidate for Representative, was introduced, and spoke briefly. He said it was gratifying to see so many young men wheeling into line for the Republican ticket. It indicated their intelligence and wise judgment. It indicated that they were acquainted with the record of the Republican party and approved it—a record that had not been equaled since the days of Washington. Young men should not be overawed by the fact that the Republican party was

tempor arily out of power. Indiana was this year the battle-field of the Nation, and if Marion county was carried by the Republicans by a good majority, it would make the State more certain for the party. The result would depend upon the young men of the party. It was therefore a good sign that first voters' clubs were being organized all over the county. They should go into the fight deter-mined to win laurels, and their reward would in

minutes. The young men, he said, were rapidly coming to the front in Western politics, and Indiana and Indianapolis did not propose to be be-hind. This was the year for them to show what they could do in Indiana. The State was an im-portant one. Its people had been tendered the greatest compliment that could be given a free people in the nomination of General Harrison. He said the Republican party was the representative of the purity of the home, the purity of the ballot. It protected American industries and American labor. Thirty-two years ago the Republican party was organized with the determination to wipe out human slavery on American soil. There was a popular uprising of the people in 1860 in favor of the party, and there will be another in 1888. Mr. McCray then reviewed the administration of President Cleveland, and showed that the Democratic party had failed to carry out a single promise it had made four years ago. He also urged the young men not to neglect the county and State ticket in the heat of excitement over the presidential ticket. The meeting was characterized by the greatest enthusiasm, and before adjourning three cheers were given for Harrison and Morton.

Something About Mr. Foley. When Dan Foley, of this city, who is a candidate on the Democratic legislative ticket, began his career as a Marion county Representative in the General Assembly of 1887, the first thing he did was to put in a claim for mileage. "You will make no mistake in stating that fact," said a member of the committee on mileage, yesterday. "Foley lived here, but demanded 40 cents mileage. It went into the report we made to the House, but John Schley and other Democratio Representatives persuaded him to withdraw his claim. He held out for a long time, but finally to please his party friends he withdrew the claim, although he was eager for that forty cents which represented, possibly, street-car fare. Foley had another bout with his Democratic colleagues. It was very hard for them to keep him in line to vote for Turpis. At that time he contemplated being a candidate for sheriff, and to curry favor with the Union Labor party was dickering with Allen's supporters. The Democrats got to Foley just in the nick of time, as he had about decided to vote for Allen. But after that they had to watch him, and on several occasions he was kept with the Democrats only by threats."

The Prohibition Committee. There was a meeting of the Prohibition city committee, last night, at the Prohibition headquarters, on North Pennsylvania street. Only about ten of the wards of the city responded to the call. The meeting was an informal one, called to talk the situation over more than anything else. The campaign so far has not progressed in a very favorable manner, and there are indications of apathy in the ranks. One of the members of the committee, last night, stated that the party had canvassed the city, and found the strength at the present time to be about 100 votes. The meeting last night also discussed the advisability of organizing an escort guard for the Prohibition speakers during the coming campaign. Brooks, the candidate for Vice-president, will be here when the canvass is fairly under way. There will be another meeting of the committee next Monday night, when some steps will be taken toward perfect-

ing the city and county organizations. Work of Colored Republicans. The Huston Republican Club, composed of colored men, met last night in the hall of the United Brothers of Friendship, at the corner of Washington and Meridian streets, and took steps toward doing active political work. The club is rapidly growing and promises to be one of the strongest organizations in the city in a

A committee, composed of Charles Gaskins, David Gea and G. A. Woods, have issued a call for all colored clubs, leagues, hotel and restaurant men to meet at, the Fayette-street Rink Tuesday evening to make arrangements for a call on General Harrison.

Campaign Giee Club. The employes of Richardson & Kothe's insurance offices have organized a Harrison and Morton gles club, with forty-five members. The officers are, president, John H. Human; vicepresident, Ewald Over; secretary, J. A. Allison; treasurer, Andrew Smith. Executive committee, E. Oliver, F. M. Ketcham and Dr. Woodard. The first meeting for practice will be held in Baldwin's music store next Wednesday evening.

Republican Escort Guards. The Republican Escort Guards held a meeting last night in the Council chamber. There was a large attendance, and about forty names were added to the roll. A drill was ordered for Tnesday evening of next week. A finance committee was appointed, as follows: J. W. Dudley, Charles Tarleton, Bert David, W. J. Kercheval, W. B. Allen, F. R. Knotts, O. W. McKinney

Will Take the Stump. James A. Pritchard, of this city, will address the Republicans of Laurel, Franklin county, Monday night. His home was formerly in that

A Plea for Alexander. The friends of A. M. Alexander, the wrecker of Jesse Johnson's home, who was recently sentenced to the penitentlary for two years for forging a note on Mr. Johnson, are preparing to make a plea to Governor Gray for his pardon. The movement is headed by Joe Littler. The claim is set up, and Littler and others allege, that they have evidence to support it, that evidence has been developed which will show that Alexander did not forge the note on Johnson, but that there was a scheme to get Alexander into the penitentiary. They charge that a Chicago detective, in order to secure a warrant on which to arrest him, borrowed two counterfeit bills from Indianapolis parties, and made an affidavit before W. A. Van Buren, United States Commissioner, charging Alexander with passing the money. After he was indicted for forgery the counterfeit charge was dismissed. They also state that the note sent from Chicago and signed by Alexander was never seen by him until he was brought into court, and that it was forged and sent here for the purpose of getting a case against him. John W. Kern has been employed to present the case to the Governor. The friends of Mr. Johnson are very indignant to think that an effort should be made to have Alexander released, and will fight the application for a pardon.

Washington-Street Pavement. L. H. Stevens, of New York, representing the National Vulcanite Paving Company, reached the city yesterday and began preparations for the work on the Washington-street pavement. The machinery necessary to carry on the work has been shipped, and is expected to arrive in a day or two. Work will begin just as soon as it arrives. There has been some delay in getting curbing, but it will be obtained in ample time.

A Free-Trade Issue.

In the contest between Mr. Harrison and Mr. Cleveland it is not to Mr. Harrison that this country should wish success. For the question at issue is, broadly speaking, a question of free trade against protection.

If Mr. Cleveland should be re-elected the United States tariff will be modified very materially in the direction of free trade, a result which cannot of course fail to be beneficial to the trade of other countries, and especially of our own. President Cleveland in accepting his nomination by his own party has abstained, from motives of prudence, from repeating his sentiments on the subject of the tariff. But should be be re-elected there can be no doubt that he will find means to give effect to them.

A Republican Paper in Nashville.

Nashville Special. Hon. A. M. Hughes, chairman of the Republican State executive committee, and Samuel W. Haynes, of Memphis, a prominent member forms was not ready to report, but will by next view, which was founded in this city three years ago by John J. Littleton, who was shot and killed in December last by Joseph R. Banks, on account of the publication of an article rafleeting upon him. After the death of Mr. Littleton his widow and brother took charge of the Review. Ex-Congressman Desendorf, of Virginis, recently entered into negotiations for its purchase, but the price asked was considered too high.

PIMPLES, boils and other humors are liable to appear when the blood gets heated. To cure them take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FROM THE POLITICAL FIELD

As to New York.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals After a three weeks' trip through western and central New York, I am prepared to say that if General Harrison's election depends upon the result in that State, his election is already assured, for never before in the history of the At the conclusion of Mr. Heckman's remarks

Frank McCray was introduced and spoke a few country was there such a stampede known as is now going on in that State; a stampede from the ranks of the Democracy not to Harrison and Morton, particularly, nor to the Republican

party, but to the idea of protection to American

industries-to American labor.

In order to form an unbiased opinion as t the political status of that State, I paid little of no attention to party papers and relied on such facts as I could glean by actual iffercourse with the people of all classes. The net result of my observations are as follows: The Republicans are more than pleased with the candidates and the platform and there are no mugwumps among them this year. The twenty to thirty thousand voters who were sulking in sympathy with Conkling four years ago have forgotten their woes and are again back in the ranks as enthustastic workers. The Probibition party, from which much was feared a few months ago, has ceased to be a growing body and is now at a stand-still, if not receding. Add to this the wonderful defection, spoken of above, and the aid of prophetic ken is not required to render one perfectly confident "as to New York." My methods of procedure in my efforts to gauge the public pulse up there were about as fol lows: I took every opportunity of meeting and talking with men who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket, always appearing to be in doubt myself as to which party is nearest right in this contest, and this course invariably led these men to more freedom of expression than they otherwise would have indulged in, and from the Irishmen cutting grass in the Catholic cemetery at Buffalo, to the mechanic, farmer, hop-grower and merchant of Onondoga county, I found hundreds of former Democrats who will

vote the Republican ticket next November. At Fayetteville, a village of 1,800 inhabitants, where President Cleveland spent his boyhood days, and where he is familiarly spoken of as "Grove," I found that fully twenty per cent. of the men who voted for him four years ago, have already declared against him. The almost universal deciaration of the people is, that they will vote for no measure or measures that are tainted with a free-trade tendency. So, I say, if Republican success next November depends upon the State of New York, it is already assured. G. C. WEBSTER, JR.

A Temperance Man's Support of Harrison. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Without my consent my name has appeared in the Journal of late date, and it seems I am styled a Prohibition mugwump by some of my Prohibition friends. It is well known that I am a Probibitionist and that the county convention of that party did me the honor to

nominate me for State Senator. I re spectfully declined the nomination for three reasons. First, I believe that the true policy of Prohibitionists should be to do all in their power to place the national administration in the hands of the party most favorable to prohibition. No assistance whatever can be expected from the Democratic party, although I will admit that there are a few within that party who profess to be Prohibitionists. In my opinion we have good reason to expect belp from the Republican party if we should help elect the ticket, and I am advising all my Prohibition

friends to vote this year the Republican ticket. Another reason why I shall vote the Republican ticket is that I believe in civil-service reform, and notwithstanding the promises made by Mr. Cleveland to enforce the civil-service laws, it is well known that the principles involved in those laws have not been and will not be carried out by a Democratic administration.

Another reason why I shall vote for Harrison is this. I am opposed to free trade, and believe that if the Democratic party should be successful in the coming election our leading industries will be crippled and this country see such hard times as we have not seen since '73.

A fourth reason why I shall vote the Republican ticket is that I think that the mission of the Republican party is not yet completed, and will not be until every man's right to vote shall be respected in all parts of our broad land. I believe that until this principle is acknowledged and lived up to by all parties no other issue should be placed first, not even prohibition. Let me urge every Prohibitionist to help place in power the only party pledged to carry out these great principles and the only party that can be placed in power this year likely to aid us in promoting temperance. C. G. UDELL. NORTH INDIANAPOLIS, July 19.

Mr. Patty and His Bets. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The following appeared in the Sentinel your city:

WANTS TO BET ON CLEVELAND. To the Editor-Sir: I have a few hundred dollars to bet on the election. I understand that Indianapolis will produce lots of men who are willing to put up on Harrison. I have spent considerable time through this State and find railroad men, regardless of politics, who feel very sore towards Harrison. I am satisfied this State is a very strong Republican State, but am willing to bet \$200 that Harrison's majority will not exceed 10,000 in Illinois. I would also like to bet \$200 that Cleveland will converted. also like to bet \$500 that Cleveland will carry Indiana and New York, and \$300 that he will be elected President. I have voted the Republican ticket for about twenty years, and I now throw up both hands and cry enough. If you will kindly forward me some of the names of Indianapolis betting men you will greatly oblige yours, etc,

E. O. PATTY.

PARIS, Ill., July 15. The man Patty, who subscribes the above, is of his own money in his life, and never voted the Republican ticket in his life. He began his blowing last week. There was \$100-bet offered him, and another bet of from \$50 to \$2,000, and he squealed on both. He will neither put up nor shut up. In regard to traveling over the State, I don't think he has been out of the city limits. There are many Democrats here will support Mr. Harrison.

If Patty was any good he wouldn't have to leave his door for such bets. Republicans here have plenty of nerve and money, too. Illinois is sure for her usual majority, and more too. So, to inform the betters of Indianapolis, they need waste no time on E. O. Patty. Paris, Ill., July 19. A REPUBLICAN.

Hon. W. D. Washburn Helps to Ratify. Minneapolis Speech.

"Now, I don't have to go into a deep study the tariff question to tell me what to do with it I have a short road in that business that lets me out. When Cleveland was nominated every Tory paper in Great Britain, the entire manufacturing interests of England, commenced to shout Hallelujah, and they have all of them been advocating the election of Cleveland from that minute down to the present time. When Harrison was nominated I never heard a peep from England in his favor. Now here is my rule: Whenever I find England wanting anything in a commecial way. I don't want it. "I want the people of the United States to make everything that is made under the sun right here in this country. I am in favor of protective tariff because it enables us here in the United States to pay our workingmen more money for their labor than they get anywhere else on the face of the earth. I want to talk to my Democratic friends a little on this soldier question. Cleveland and I belong to the same brigade. We are both of us veterans of the home guards. I only criticise him as a comrade. The soldiers have got it into their heads that his heart isn't quite right on the soldier question. "Again, we declared in our convention that the Republican party was in favor of the home; that we were in favor of temperance and sobriety Is there a Democrat here who would object to that? I can tell you Probitionists in a word why I won't vote your ticket. First, I won't vote the Prohibition ticket because it puts the temperance cause in the hands of the Democratic party,

bition party. "I am a little proud of the man at the head of our ticket. I like his make-up. I want to say to you, my friends, that when we nominated General Harrison we selected one of the cleanest cut, most upright men that ever lived on this continent. We completed the structure by putting a business man on the ticket. There is not a more upright, straight-forwarded business man living in this country to-day than the man we nominated for Vice-president."

and my observation is that as a rule the Demo-

cratic party isn't a very thorough-going Prohi

Wisconsin Farmers for Protection. Janesville (Wis.) Gazette,

"What issue is being discussed most among Wisconsin farmers?" was the question handed out by a Gazette reporter to Grand Master S. C. Carr, of the State grange. Mr. Carr knows more farmers personally than W. D. Hoard. His work as grand master of

the Wisconsin grange keeps him constantly informed as to the sentiment among agriculturists in general, and his opinions are of value to correspond. When the reporter's question was repeated he responded with evident conviction:
"The tariff. It is being discussed very generally and very thoroughly.

have now come to see that without more or less | he presents himself to his countrymen as a cas-

tariff this country would go to the wall. As for the Mills bill, they look on that as almost equally dangerous because it removes the tariff on wool and on other farm products. They pronounce it the entering wedge of an attempt to help out the cities at the expense of the country. Farmers as a rule favor tariff revision but understand that any sweeping reduction is impracticable. As to whether or not sugar is to be placed on the free list they are divided. The general opinion is, however, that so long as we can produce only one-tenth of the sugar we use, it would be better to pay domestic planters a cent a pound extra for their goods and remove

the sugar tariff entirely." "How do they stand on the internal revenue?" "As a rule they indorse the Republican platform. They favor the tobacco clause, of course, because it would help them financially. Then, as regards the liquor question, most of them are really in favor of the temperance reform and think they see in the Republican proposition the most practical way to get the liquor evil under control. It may be safely said the Republican vote among the farmers this fall will be larger than ever before."

The Nutmeg State Is All Right. Governor Lounsberry, of Connecticut, gave his views on political matters to a New York Mail and Express interviewer on Tuesday. He

"I feel very sanguine about Republican auccess this fall in Connecticut, yet I am not disposed to be too optimistic and predict victory without some effort. The signs now certainly indicate all that we could wish at this stage of the campaign. I have yet to meet a single Republican who says he intends to vote for Presient Cleveland, but in my daily intercourse I converse with a great many Democrata who o penly proclaim their intention to vote for Harrison. I know a Democrat who has voted right along for the Democratic ticket for years that now boldly says he will go for Harrison, not on account of politics, but for the reason that he wishes to protect himself and those dependent on him for support. One-half of the Democrats in the State are protectionists."

"Do you think that ex-Senator Barnum's reelection as chairman of the Democratic national committee will gain any votes in Connecticut?" "No, none at all. Mr. Barnum bad reached the zenith of his power, and his re-election will not mean any more Democratic votes in Connecticut. He does not know any new trick and the Republicans can easily checkmate any of his would be wise moves. One of their tricksan old one-carried through for side-show effect, is to get a man who has been a Democrat all his life to go on the stump and say that for ten years he has been an ardent Republican but intends to vote the Democratic ticket because he thinks it will save the country. The trick in

"Will the prohibition element cause any change in the result this fall?" "No, I think it will remain about the same as it has hitherto. Connecticut is pretty much a prohibition State and the temperance prohibitionists, in contra-distinction to third party men or prohibitionists, will vote the Republican ticket. I do not think that General Fisk will receive a hearty support from his party."

Virginians Who Can Say "Coustn Ben." Washington Special. So Harrison has heaps of cousins in Virginia. As the American says: "Senator John S. Barbour is a relative of his. So is the fair authoress, Mrs. Amelia Rives-Chanler. The Yates and Stiths, of Gloucester county can call Ben Harrison cousin. Rev. Mr. Stith was a historian of Virginia. The numerous family of Campbells, of whom one was also a historian of Virginia, can come to see 'Cousin Ben' at the White House, and announce their trooping in force, as the great Campbell clan of Virginia, to the music of 'The Campbells Are Coming.' The des-Mitchells, Bladens-who ramify from tidewater Virginia, through the Piedmount region to the mountains and the valley, can all say 'Our Cousin Ben Harrison is President.' Mr. Alic

Rose, of Bethel, Fanquier county, can shake hands with 'Cousin Ben.'" Col. John Washing-

ton's descendants-the connecting link with the

first President of the United States-are also

collateral relations to Gen. Ben Harrison. Flotsam and Jetsam. A Harrison and Morton Club has been formed in Birmingham, Ala. Of the 6,000 employes of the Cohoes knitting mills, only one has been found after a thorough search who has not decided to vote for Harrison

A leading woolen manufacturer of Philadelphia says that already since the passage of the ree-wool clause by the House of Representatives a number of his orders had been countermanded.

One wool-grower of West Virginia writes the following repentant letter to the national Republican committee: "I will never vote another Democratic ticket, even for town constable. I almost hurrahed my lungs out for Cleveland, and he has betrayed me. We don't ask for help down here. The wool men of this State will carry it themselves for Harrison and Morton." Congressman Glover, (Dem.) of Missouri,

says that unless the Democrats have the best possible management in that State the Republicans will carry the Legislature and elect the next United States Senator. There are twentythree counties in the State in which a change of 100 votes would give the Republicans the county. A St. Paul special says that the prohibition

vote in Minnesota this year will fall considerably short of what it was last election. A noteworthy fact, set forth in telegrams from all quarters, is that clergymen, formerly strong advocates of prohibition, have been converted to high If ense, for which they thank the Republican party. A Buffalo dispatch says that Joseph Bork, the man who first boomed Cleveland for Governor, is

out flat-footed for protection. Bork is a real estate agent and has extensive dealings with the Poles, who trust him implicitly. In 1884 they voted solidly for Cleveland. Mr. Bork is now making a personal canvass with them in the interest of the Republican ticket.

Radburn C. Wells, of Athens, Ga., the representative of a syndicate of Georgia, Virginia and South Carolina capitalists, who are to build a steel plant and blast furnace, says: "One year ago I became a Republican. I think Cleveland's message and the St. Louis platform will change the majority in at least one Southern State. There is more truth in the breaking up of the solid South than most Northern people believe. The Democratic attitude on the tariff has caused much hard feeling in the South."

A Pittsburg special says that William I. Hearne, for forty-eight years an active Democrat, and one of the most prominent manufacturers of West Virginia, being president of the West Virginia China Company, which has the largest pottery in the world, and a leading member of the Riverside Iron and Steel Company, the most important industry in this valley be-tween Pittsburg and Cincinnati, has announced his purpose to vote for Harrison on the protection issue. Hearne says his son Frank, general manager of the Riverside works, and one of the best-known manufacturers in the country, stands in the same position. His three younger sons will also vote for Harrison.

THE PERSONAL TESTS.

It Is Perfectly Proper to Estinate the Char acter of a Political Candidate.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

When General Harrison says "I am sure that this campaign will be waged upon a plan altogether above personal considerations" he means, of course, that the issues involved in the contest are infinitely greater than any man's claims and interests as a candidate. But at the same time the people have a right to investigate and discuss the personal as well as the official record of a man who asks them to make him their President, Falsehood and slander are to be deprecated, it is easy to allow; but it does not follow that the truth about a man should be hidden or ignored simply because he is running for President instead of sheriff or constable. Personal character is a matter of the highestimportance, and in a government like ours it is proper that the light should beat upon it in a free and thorough way so far as all aspirants for public office are concerned. We are sure that General Harrison does not shrink from an ordeal of that kind; and his competitor should not be per-mitted to escape it on the plea that only his official acts are properly subject to examination. It is right that the two men should be compared, as men and not merely party leaders; and any attempt to prevent such a comparison can only serve to damage the case of the man thus assumed to be exempt from personal scrutiny. It is idle to say that the fact counts for nothing that General Harrison has always lived a strikingly exemplary life, while Mr. Cleveland has not, to put it mildly, always proved equal to his moral opportunities. The people are not forbidden to take account of such a difference

in estimating the relative fitness of the two candidates for the highest office in the land. It is help in an hour of supreme peril, and served faithfully in the army as long as the danger lasted, while the other remained at home, and never so much as expressed a wish for interest in enterprises of education, charity and "What is there to the claim that many Republican farmers are dropping into the Democratic ranks to work for free trade?"

They have no foundation. At first quite a number of the farmers favored free trade. They

didate for official honors, it is their unquestionable privilege to scan his record closely in that respect, and to be influenced by it for or against him. In the present instance, the comparison is strikingly to the advantage of the Republican candidate; and that advantage is one which his friends are justified in urging as a valid reason why good and patriotic citizens should vote for him in preference to his opponent. It is neither necessary nor advisable to dwell upon the discreditable things in Mr. Cleveland's personal record: they are well known and not to be denied. But it is just and fair to show that Gen. Harrison is the better man, personally as well as politically: and his party may be expected to avail itself of that chance to promote his elec-

GROVER CLEVELAND'S RECORD.

An Irishman Tells Some Facts That Will Interest Irish-Americans,

To the Editor American Celt, St. Louis. If the face of Satan ever did brighten up under a broad grin it was on the 4th of July, 1888, when Grover Cleveland posed before the Tam-many sachems as the friend of labor and a Jeffersonian Democrat. This is the Grover Cleveland whose message

to the Legislature of New York contained these words: "It is the duty of the Legislature, in the interest of the State, to reduce the wages of pilots in New York so that they will not be higher than at foreign ports." Yes, he is the same Cleveland whose influence carried that proposition through the Legislature. The Grover Cleveland now posing as the friend of labor is just the very man who vetoed the bill reducing the working hours of the car-drivers of New York from seventeen to twelve hours, saying: "I fail to see any good to be accomplished by the bill; besides, if the Legislature reduces the working hours, it ought to provide for the reduction of wages, which it has failed to do."

I am sure this is the same Grover Cleveland who vetoed the bill to reduce the fare on the New York elevated roads to five cents. The bill was intended to lessen the expense of the workingmen. Cleveland vetoed it in the interest of the corporations, saying: "It is a violation of vested rights." Cleveland a friend of labor? What a disgusting farce!

The Grover Cleveland who now poses before Tammany as "a real Jeffersonian Democrat" is the same Cleveland whom Henry Watterson alluded in Courier-Journal of Feb. 14, 1887, thus: When Mr. Cleveland, deaf to the counsel of Demo-crats, and holding himself aloof from his party with a kind of a distrust and fear as if it were a guilty thing, seems to rely most upon George William Ourtis to re-elect him, it is time that some one, having no selfish interest before his eyes, should ask: Is the President a Democrat, and is this a Democratic administration? We shall support Cleveland, but we want to know in advance whether we are supporting a Democrat or a mugwump. If George William Cur-tis be the conscience-keeper of the President, as he seems to be, then we have no hope for the future. Let the President look to it, etc.

The Cleveland of the Tammany letter is the same Cleveland spoken of in the Courier-Journal of Feb. 8, 1887, thus:

The President is a man of imperfect sympathies and limited experience, distrustful of counsels and slow to learn. He is one who will ask for advice and go the other way. \* \* He thinks that when he saves a few hundreds of dollars by a veto of some poor devil's pension he has discharged a great public function; in short, he whittles instead of sawing wood. \* \* Mr. Cleveland seems to entertain an honest distrust of the Democratic masses of the people, and a sincere dread of offending those who have maintained so long that the Democratic party is not fit to govern the country. \* He is trying to make the Democratic party over again. As a Democrat we resent this, and the party resents it, and if we cannot reach some common ground of understanding and feeling no man can prophesy a victory in 1888.

The Courier-Journal of Feb. 10, 1887, speaks

of Cleveland's Jeffersonianism as follows: It [the administration] has drifted away from the old Democratic moorings in its fiscal policy, which is dictated by the banks of the East; in its foreign policy, dictated by the timidity of the money power of the East; and in its civil-service policy, dictated by the political pastry-cooks of the East, who imported it from Europe. \* \* We have never hit Cleve-land one blow below the belt, nor given him one lick when he has not deserved two.

The Courier-Journal of Jan. 29, 1887, speaks of our Jeffersonian President in these exact

Those who go to the White House for favors do not prejudice their case by unpalatable truths. They feed this grand Liama with toothsome lies. Unfortunately, he seems to prefer the latter diet, and, certainly, he fattens on it.

Let me repeat the exact words used by Watterson in speaking of the President in the Courier-Journal of Jan. 28 and 29, 1887:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- I look upon the Demoeratic situation which prevails in the national capital with amazement. On every hand I encounter among the Senators and Representatives, and among the peo-ple but one sentiment and that of discontent and fore-boding. The Republicans are jubilant; the Democrats are discouraged. \* \* The President is as in-capable of receiving impression as of returning warmth, and sensible of criticism only to the point of resenting it. He sits in the White House like a wooden image, made to be worshiped, not loved. To the weaker member of his Cabinet he has imparted his own cold stolidity and dull self-sufficiency. The most servile as well as the most sincere flattery is all imitation. The beggar on horseback takes more joy in one Republican who turns mugwump than in ninetyand nine Democrats who never went astray. \* \*

Is it not most melancholy and almost astounding that one who is by no means destitute of common sense and native craft should be so dense! A near and old friend of his said to me, not long

ago: "Of all the arid natures I ever met his is the ago: "Of all the arid natures I ever met his is the most arid; he sympathizes with nobody; makes common cause with nobody, and in the most serious affairs trusts wholly to chance or caprice." The author of this description nourishes no disappointment, is far above presidential fears or presidential favors; he simply speaks in the spirit of the true historian and philosopher. This view of the President being true, he is to be pitied rather than censured. Here are the words of Watterson in the Courier-Journal of Jan. 19, 1887:

years of his life in Washington, gave me a series of incidents illustrative of the fashions now at court, which, if believed would make the Democratic heart of the country sick.

With these facts well known, does it not beat all to hear Cleveland talk of "a love and devotion to a pure Jeffersonian form of government?" Cleveland says:

Our government belongs to the people, etc. Watterson says, in the Courier-Journal of Jan. 29, 1887: Every citizen should have free access to the departments, and civil treatment within their walls. As at

present organized he has neither. \* \* \* The assumption of the parvenu Democrats, who look down upon unofficial mortality with disdain and stupidity and think they are in life; the whole thing (Cleveland and his government) would be a ranting, roaring farce of ignorance and bombast, if it did not mean the prostitution of the whole party to the vanity of a few political birds of passage, ridiculous in their fineries and drunk on humbug Is this the Jeffersonian form of government

the people want? This is what they have. Every quotation given above and every word in every quotation is just as Watterson wrote them. I have to omit hundreds of others just as severe. When the Albany Argus, Harper's Weekly, the Herald and other papers took our Harry to task for writting these things, did they question their truth? No; they only questioned the wisdom of telling the truth. And yet, "the grand Liama," "the wooden image," the "man of imperfect sympathies," the President who "thinks that reform consists in vetoing some poor devil's pension bill." the President "whose foreign policy, civil-service policy, and financial policy are dictated by Eastern bankers," calls himself a Jeffersonian Democrat, a friend of labor. So PATRICK C. CARROLL. is Lucifer. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 15.

Harrison as an Upholder of Law.

Chicago Times. (Dem.) Some Democrats in Indianapolis have gone crazy with glee over their discovery of a receipt which shows that Genaral Harrison once served five days in the state militia "against the strik-ers of 1877." The wiser men of their party should save these Democrats from making fools of themselves and doing mischsef to the institu tions of this country. If the time has come when a man must prove that he has never done aught to uphold the laws of his State before he can be elected President then the structure of this Nation stands on a very weak foundation. The militia was called out to prevent men from unlawfully destroying preperty. It matters not who these men were, whether striking laborers or misguided saints, if they indicated a de stre to violate the law they deserved to be faced by the militia and driven from their purpose; and if General Harrison voluntarily stood by the law and took his position with the militia he did precisely what a good, law-abiding citizen ought to be willing to do. If the Democratic campaign committee has either political sense or common patriotism it will not permit these silly, short-sighted Democrats to make a campaign document of that receipt.

Workingmen for General Harrison.

Terre Haute Express. Notwithstanding the fact that the Democracy has been extremely solicitous to awaken a feelperfectly legitimate to consider that the one ing of antagonism among railroad men to Gen-promptly responded to the country's call for eral Harrison on the false ground that he gave utterance to ridiculously extreme comments at the time of the 1877 strike, the railfoad men are rallying to his support. Here in Terre Haute they are organizing a club of railroad men to the success of the Union cause. The fact that support him, as they never before did to sup-General Harrison has alway taken an active port any candidate. The employes of the carworks are rolling up a membership of hundreds in the same cause. Yesterday the union printers, who are second to none in their advocacy of the trades union idea, formed a Harrison club with a big membership, a third of the signers being Democrats, and all but tew of the Terre Haute Union signing the roll. The

meeting was unknown to many and the probability is that nearly every union printer in Terre Haute will become a member.
It is all owing to the principle of protection for the American workingmen.

Beggars the Imagination.

Omaha Republican. Coming from the stock he does, and with the record he has made, could any one imagine General Harrison ordering the return of rebel

Could any one imagine him vetoing pension bills by wholesale, and sneering at the services of Union soldiers? Could any one imagine him plotting for the destruction of the industries of one section for the advantage of another Could any one imagine him going fishing on

Decoration day? A Brain and Will of His Own. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Yesterday was Illinois day at Indianapolia. and General Harrison's speech was the most outspoken and striking he has made. Perhaps Mr. Quay would prefer a candidate who wouldn't talk, but a good deal depends, after all, whether a man can talk all the time and say good things. Harrison can come as nigh that as anybody, but he has said enough already to show that he has a brain and a will and ways of his own.

DON'T forget the Light Infantry Excursion To Lake Maniton.

VIA LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RAILROAD. Sunday, July 22.

Train leaves Union Depot at 6:30 A. M. Roundtrip rate only \$2. Good fishing, boating and steamboat sailing in addition to spending a day of pleasure with the boys. Tickets on sale at 46 South Illinois street, Union Depot, and Massachusetts-avenue Depot. T. W. LEE, General Passenger Agent

The "Bee-Line" Excursion to Niagara Will leave on Aug. 16. Those intending a trip to the falls will save money and many a weary hour's ride by waiting for the popular "Beeline" excursion. Sleeping-car and chair-car accommodation will be provided for those desiring the same. Tickets will be good five days for return passage, and the rate will be \$5 for the round trip. Toronto, \$1 extra. For full particulars call on ticket agents "Bee-line" rail-T. C. PECK, P. A.

Make a Note of It That the L. D. & W. fast Kansas City express does not leave Indianapolis until 3:51 P. M., three hours and fifty-five minutes after the departure of other and more circuitous lines, and arrives at Kansas City at 9:20 next morning. Recliningchair cars free of extra charge, and elegant buffet sleeping cars, Decatur to Kansas City, without change. Berths reserved at I., D. & W. ticket office, 99 South Illinois street.

H. A. CHERRIER, City Ticket Agent. C. H. & D. Niagara Excursion Goes Tuesday, Aug. 14. \$5 for round trip. Toronto and Put-in-Bay, each, \$1 extra. Circulars giving complete details of the tour are now ready at C., H. & D. office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, at the station, or will be mailed, on application, by W. H. FISHER. General Agent.

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It is true economy to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, for "100 Doses One Dollar" is original with and true only of this popular medicine. If you wish to prove this, buy a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and measure its contents. You will find it to hold 100 teaspoon fuls. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less Last night one of the truest, purest and oldest than a teaspoonful. This is certainly conclusive and Democrats I know, a Democrat who has passed fifty unauswerable evidence of the peculiar strength and economy of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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